

THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO., Publishers.
JOHN P. BARRETT, Editor.
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1875.

OUR COUNTY JAIL.

At the May term, 1875, of our Circuit court, our county jail was condemned, being insecure and not sufficient in any respect. It necessarily devolved upon our County court, at its October term, held last week, to devise ways and means to build a new jail. Each member of the court was liable to a prosecution for failing to vote for, or rather for voting against building a new jail, or remodeling the old one. The court voted for building a new jail, to cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and voted to issue the bonds of the county to run not exceeding four years, bearing seven per cent. interest per annum, with the provision that the bonds should not be sold at less than par value, and sold without commission. Notwithstanding the jail has been condemned by the Circuit court, and the members of the County court were bound under the law to act, the people of the county, or, at least, a great many of them are inclined to grumble and complain, and abuse the members of the County court. But few, if any, of these fault-finders have probably ever visited the county jail, and we do not wish them such an unpleasant visit; and, in order that they may be informed in regard to it, without the pain of such an undesired visit, we will give them a short description of this "black hole" in which are confined those miserable unfortunates who are accused of committing crimes and misdemeanors of various grades: The jail is a two-story brick building, about thirty feet square. The lower story is divided into two rooms and a hall, and is occupied by the jailor and his family. The upper floor is for the incarceration of prisoners, and is divided into three parts—a hall running across the building, and two rooms at right angles to it, twenty by fifteen feet long. You reach the jail floor by a stairway about ten feet high, and, raising a trap door, you find yourself in the hall, lighted and ventilated by a small iron grating window, almost covered by boards which are nailed across it. To the right is the door leading to the "light room," which is a room having two grating windows, and has some light and air, but too insecure to keep men in. They can escape by simply removing enough brick from the wall to leave a hole large enough to crawl through. The hall is also insecure as the light room. In this "light room" a woman is now confined. To the left a door leads from the hall into the "dungeon," in which the men are kept, and truly a dungeon it is. It is twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide, and the only opening by which light and air can gain admittance is through a grating window in the partition wall between the "light room" and the "dungeon," from the window in the outer wall of the "light room" and a hole in the door nine inches square. The room is too dark to see in, and the air is so impure and laden with stench that no animal, except a man could live in it. They do not live in it, they simply have not as yet died in it. In this room are five poor misguided unfortunates—four of whom are chained to the floor, one of them has been confined in there for nearly a year upon the charge of stealing three cow skins. For this charge this poor, ignorant creature has, for nearly a year, been living in this vile hole, covered with vermin, and shut out from the light of day, attending to the calls of nature in this narrow compartment, and always breathing its effluvia. Sweltering in the summer and freezing in the winter, for there are no means of warming the room.

You can stay in this dungeon but a few minutes, when you are too glad to recoil from so painful a sight, and again see the light of heaven, and get a breath of pure air. This is no imaginary sketch, but as true a pen portrait of this blot upon our civilization as we know how to draw.

We hope all those who are complaining at the County court will have a chance to read this article, and if they are not then satisfied, and want to still complain, all they have to do is to commit some unlawful act and get committed and "see how it is yourself."

Aside from the action of the Circuit court, the County court had no right to shut their eyes and not examine into this institution, and allow human beings to be treated in such a way. A man incarcerated in jail, is only charged with the offense, and stands, or should stand before the world as an innocent man until convicted. He may be innocent, and we know that

many innocent men have been accused. Has any one a right legally or morally to shut such a one out from the light—cause him to breathe a foul, poisonous air, and by reason of the insecurity of the jail, to force the jailer to chain him down like a dog, allowing him no exercise, to suffocate him in summer and freeze him in winter? Think of it, and imagine yourself to be so unfortunate as to be accused and incarcerated, and then ask yourself if it is not a shame and a stain upon our civilization to defer longer the work of building a new jail.

We believe our jailor to be kind and humane to his prisoners, and doing the best he can for their welfare and comfort, but he cannot remedy the cruelty by his action.

A jail should have plenty of air and light and room enough for the prisoners to take sufficient exercise. It should have wash basins and water closets; it should keep its inmates secure from escape, and protect the jailer from their violence while attending to their wants; it should be capable of being kept warm in winter and well ventilated in summer. Such a jail our county should have and that too without delay. This matter has been neglected too long already. The County court appointed a committee consisting of Judge W. F. Gregory, John McKidd, Judge A. B. Baird, Captain Sam. K. Cox and W. C. Chapman to receive bids and award the contract. We hope that no member or officer of the County court will be deterred from pushing the work through by reason of the malcontents that are raising such a howl at the expenditure of a little money. We think the court erred in ordering bonds issued. The sum ought to have been raised at once by direct taxation, and saved as much interest, fees, commissions, &c., as possible. We understand, however, that about ten thousand dollars of the court-house bonds fall due in 1876, and probably that is as much as we can pay in one year, and meet the current expenses of the county besides; but, if we can pay ten thousand dollars court house debt next year, we can pay ten thousand dollars jail debt the year following, and, as the \$10,000 court house debt falling due next year is the last of that debt, no jail bond ought to run longer than the 1st day of October, 1877. We warn the County court, and all those concerned now, that if they make an unnecessary expenditure in the matter, they will be held to a strict account by the people of the county. We think a new jail an actual necessity, and do not believe the old one could be repaired or remodeled as some contend; and, if it was so changed, it could not be done so as to meet the present wants with a less expenditure than it will take to build a new one. Anything that is worth doing, and has to be done, is worth doing well, and we hope that the commissioners will spend our money so as to give us value received in a good, safe, humane jail, that will be a credit to all concerned, and that the money will be so expended that there will be no unnecessary commissions, discounts or drippings. We have confidence in them, and believe it will all work out right.

We have written more fully of this matter than we intended, but it is due the County court. We thought the people of the county ought to be fully advised about it, so as to ally all unnecessary complaint.

LETTER FROM AN EGYPTIAN.

FRIEND MEHMET—The sudden transition from the banks of our beautiful Nile, to the muddy waters of the Ohio in North America, was so sudden, that I can scarcely believe my senses. But after looking around at the strange sights, the strange manners and customs of this strange people, I am forcibly reminded that everything is too true to be a dream.

According to the promise given you before leaving our delightful Egypt for this land of snows and storms, I will first give you some idea of the way things are managed in this heathen country, and secondly, I will try to inform you of the peculiarities of the heathen.

The State I am located in at present is named Kentucky, the inhabitants of which are subject to a host of officers, appointed by the General Government, and by the Governor of the State, while some are elected by the people themselves, who imagine this is one of the most sacred gifts given to man, this freedom of electing their own tyrants, never thinking that this very freedom must, in the end, become the means of demoralizing society to its very foundation. In fact, its demoralizing effects are beginning to be felt already, for no election ever passes but one or other of the parties are accused of the crime of bribery. This thing I am informed, is getting quite common, since the negroes, that were formerly

the slaves of the whites, have become freemen, and have been allowed the privilege of the ballot-box, on an equal footing with their former masters. Being very ignorant, and not understanding the trickery of the aspirants for office, those negroes are very easily duped and bought, by the unprincipled politician, who appears to be a natural product of this free(!) American soil.

The newspapers, too, play an important part in managing the affairs of the community at large. With the political science of the country, they have all in all to do, being divided into two distinct parties, named respectively Radicals and Democrats—they hold the power pretty well balanced between them. Even the internal affairs of the people are managed by those same newspapers. Advice as to agriculture, stock raising, how to be born, and how to marry, and how to die, is given in every number of those monitors of morality. Every little town and village has its correspondent also, who imagines that his duty consists in writing up personalities concerning the community with which he associates. If Miss so and so visits a friend, it is duly chronicled, and appears in the next issue of the county newspaper. If this same Miss happens to have a slight headache, that same is recorded also, and even if that Miss would go to—well, anywhere, the scribbling wretch, who deals in personalities, would think it a duty to have it published in next week's paper. This offense, which would be punished in our country by the mild infliction of the "bastinado," is perpetrated here with impunity, and those of "Romeo Pinkstaff" are considered by all, but the injured person, as wits of the first magnitude.

Besides the secular, they have their religious newspapers also, of which I will speak slightly in my next. Until then, may your shadow grow no less.

ALI BEN HASSAN.

Millwood, Oct. 11th 1875.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 11.

EDITOR HERALD—Outside of the continual wrangling over the Mayoralty canvass, there is little to disturb the quiet of the city.

The favored ones, who are now on the topmost of the wheel of prosperity, are looking forward with pleasure in anticipation of the winter's gaieties, while the less favored are considering the question, how to live through the winter without suffering from cold and hunger. "God help the rich, the poor can beg," and many of them do beg in vain for a mere pittance, while hundreds are spent in dissipation.

If the winter proves severe there will undoubtedly be great suffering in Louisville. Fuel is cheap—thanks to the Paducah road—and that will ease the burden of many a poor man. Coal is now selling for eleven cents, delivered; as cheap as you can buy it in your own town of Hartford.

I have had many letters from old friends and neighbors, asking about the chances for employment in the city. To all such, I would like to give this little bit of advice; stay away. There is something fascinating about the city that entices the unsophisticated, like the light of the candle attracts the fly, and with like results. While it is true that the wages of mechanics are often higher than in the country, their expenses are proportionately greater, and the wages of ordinary laborers are not so good, all things considered, as are generally paid to good farm hands. Take the employees of the Louisville Transfer Co., for instance, they get forty dollars per month, which after deducting board, washing and numerous other little expenses, leaves them perhaps twelve dollars, for working about sixteen hours a day for thirty or thirty-one days, as the case may be, in all kinds of weather. Railroad employees are about the same, and all labor under several task masters. The same might be said of all classes of laborers in the city.

It is a good place to spend money, to dissipate and become demoralized generally, but if you want to live happily, stay in the country, where your wants are few and easily supplied, where neighbors are neighbors indeed, and if you don't see so much of the glitter and glare of wealth and fashion as you do in the city, your mind and morals are all the better. I have lived in the country, got fifty dollars a month, and lived better, was better satisfied, and I know I was better off morally, physically and financially, than I am in the city with a hundred per month. Take this advice young men, from one who has tried both, and stay in the country, till the soil, be independent and happy. The seed of discontent is often sown in the minds of young men when they are sent from their country homes to the city schools, where their parents fondly hope they will acquire an education superior to that to be had in their own community, a hope that I firmly believe is seldom realized, as the young men who are schooled in the country where good teachers are employed, are better fitted for usefulness than those who have been sent away to the city, where they meet with temptations, are led astray, and seeds of dissipation are sown, which too often out-grow and choke-down that little morality and virtue they have left. Think of this, parents, when you send your children away

from home, and remember they have no kindly admonitions to guide them, are not under your control, and perhaps never will be again.

I have written more than I intended, but this is a subject in which I feel a deep interest, and when I see young men, the flower of the country flocking to the city where their lives are often wasted, I feel like uttering a note of warning, feeble though it be, trusting that it may be heeded by such as contemplate coming to the city to make fortunes and live a life of ease.

I wrote you last week that the Mayoralty mudslide was getting flat, but judging from the cannonading last Saturday night, and the eloquent appeals from patriotic flagmen, I guess I was mistaken. The fight at present is about as follows: Jacob's party charge that Baxter, while Mayor, forced the Air Line road to pay him a handsome price for a piece of property that was not doing him any good just then, while the Baxter faction charges that Jacob tried to bribe a member of the city council to vote for his favorite for president of the board. These are the leading charges, with numerous little meaneesses, in fact enough to condemn any man if he wasn't a candidate. The charges are, perhaps, all of them except the attempted bribery, true, but this one seems a little thin. The fact that the attempt was a failure, leaves a sort of vague impression in the minds of many, that there is perhaps some mistake about it after all. The story don't harmonize, so to speak.

FROM BEAVER DAM.

BEAVER DAM KY., Oct. 12.

Nothing of importance has occurred in our little town since our last letter. We have been blessed with beautiful, healthy weather, and the cry for quinine has somewhat subsided.

The fair is the talk of the day, which will doubtless be well attended, part, if not all the week; most likely, however, Friday will be the day.

Some fears are entertained that the horses will be visited by the "epizootic" again this winter, but as yet no cases have been reported.

Mr. Robert Hines brought to town the other day, a rattlesnake he had killed, that measured seven feet in length and fourteen inches around the body.

Taylor & Porter shipped two car loads of fine cattle last Saturday. Barnes & Taylor shipped seven cars of staves.

We had last week in the way of amusements, Prof. McLaughlin's Varieties, which were interesting and well attended.

The reason we have not written since the Taylor reunion is, we loaned your correspondent, "IT" our dictionary, and couldn't spell without it, wish he would bring it home.

The coal mines are all in full blast, additional miners are being employed, and a large amount of coal being shipped both East and West.

Mr. I. B. Nall, of the *Farmers' Home Journal*, was in town Sunday.

Mr. Owen M. Barber and bride, (nee Miss Annie B. Fryrear, of Boston, Nelson county, Ky.) accompanied by Mr. J. M. Smuels and wife, arrived to-day, and are stopping at the Poyner House. To our newly married friends, we extend a cordial welcome; may your stay among us be mutually pleasant and profitable, your path through life, be strewn with flowers, your thoughts golden, and finally a peaceful entrance into the "haven of rest."

FROM GLENVILLE.

GLENVILLE, KY., Oct. 7, 1875.

EDITOR HERALD—It is a time-honored custom with newspaper correspondents to give a description of the town in which they are located, and your correspondent at this place thinks that he can not make a better beginning than by adhering to the existing custom. Then for a brief description of Glenville, which is pleasantly situated on the Owensboro and Calhoun road, and about six miles from the town of Calhoun. Glenville, though not the largest, is by no means the least that bears the name of town, and as regards business, it rivals many, with more showy buildings. To be convinced of this fact, it is only necessary to listen to the ceaseless ringing of hammers and saws in the shops belonging to Mr. J. H. Jackson and R. F. Collins. But there is better proof still in the way of wagons, plows, and other farming implements, which in beauty and utility defy competition.

Joseph Troutman, late successor to G. T. Ayer, keeps a fine assortment of dry goods and groceries at this place; but, friend Joe, you are too liberal with your gab when the ladies come to trade. Win not the fair ones with cheap bargains, for you rival us enough with your pleasant smile and good looks.

Dr. E. A. Lackland, with his humorous voice, is in our midst, healing the sick with powders and pills when his presence alone fails. But, doctor, we have a little shaken occasionally in spite of your medicine and skill.

The ministry is also represented here. Rev. L. C. Tichnor, the present pastor of Glenville church, discourses with a telling effect each Sunday.

I shall have occasion to speak of the surrounding country as well as the crop prospect in my next letter. I will remark now, however, that your readers will be

a little surprised when they learn that there is a house not far from here with six stories to it. I mean Frank, Robert and the rest.

In conclusion I must add that our town is unexcelled for pretty girls. And now it is to tell why the town is sometimes called Long Falls. The young men fall in love with girls of the town, and so great is the effect, so completely are their heads and hearts bewildered that they think they have had a long fall.

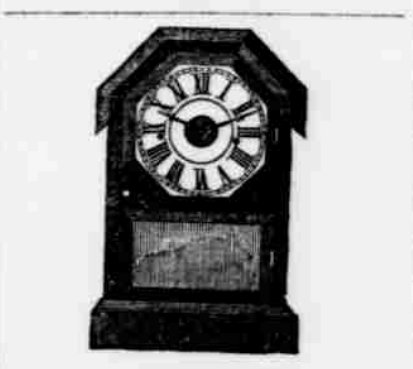
Hartford House
HARTFORD, KY.
S. S. STAHL, Prop.

I have recently rented, refurnished and re-fitted this house up in splendid style. I propose to keep a first class house in every particular. I will also keep a good feed stable in connection with the hotel.

HENRY PACE,
the well known barber, will keep his shop in a part of my public room. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Oct. 6-11

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

I desire to rent my house and lot in the town of Hartford. Will make reasonable terms to a good tenant. For further information inquire of the undersigned, or John P. Barrett, Hartford Ky., October 8th, 1875.



If you want a good clock at a moderate price, send for our new illustrated price list of Seth Thomas clocks. Clocks securely packed and sent to any address at our risk on receipt of price and fifty cents additional for express charges. Money may be sent safely by registered letter or express.

C. P. BARNES & BRO.,
Jewelry, Main st., bet. 6th & 7th, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST New Goods OF THE SEASON,

WM. H. WILLIAMS,
HARTFORD, KY.

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizen of Hartford and Ohio county that he is

Receiving Daily,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES

DRY GOODS,

Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware, Queensware.

Staple and
FANCY GROCERIES,

Also dealer in
Leaf Tobacco,

I will sell very low for cash, or exchange for all kinds of country produce. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." nol ly

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

James H. Taylor's Adm., plff., against
James H. Taylor's heirs, dfts. Equity.

All persons having claims against the estate of James H. Taylor, deceased, are requested to produce the same, properly proven, to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Ohio Circuit Court, at his office in Hartford Ky., on or before the 15th day of October next, or they will be forever barred.

E. R. MURRELL, M.C.O.C.C.
28th Jan

MEDEL & KAHN,
CHROMWELL, KY.

Wholesale and retail dealers in
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

And everything usually kept in well-regulated mercantile establishments. They have their goods for CASH and get them at BOTTOM PRICES, hence they are enabled, by doing an

EXCLUSIVELY CASH

business, to undersell any house in Ohio county

M. & K. will take this occasion to notify the farmers of Ohio and Butler counties, that they are large and constant buyers of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

of all descriptions, for which they pay the very highest market prices. They also do the largest

TOBACCO

purchasing business in the county, always paying higher prices, IN CASH, than anybody else. They ask a share of public patronage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARTFORD MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on the

First Monday in September, 1875,

and continue Twenty-two Weeks, under the charge of

MALCOLM MCINTYRE, A. B.,

aided by competent Assistants. One-half of the tuition fee will be due at the middle of the session, and the other half at the close.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Primary . . . \$10.00 Higher English, \$20.00
Junior . . . 15.00 Latin & Greek, 25.00
Incidental fee, to be paid in advance, \$1.
Special attention paid to fitting boys for College. Board can be obtained at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week. For further information apply to the Principal, or to the undersigned.

333-1w SAM. E. HILL, Trustee.

SAM LARKINS,
FASHIONABLE
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Would respectfully announce that he has returned to Hartford, and resumed the Barbering business in all its branches, at his old stand, the first door north-west of W. H. Williams' Store, where he will be happy to receive the patronage of the public.

LIST OF PRICES.

Hair Cutting . . . 25 cents.
Shaving . . . 10 "
Shampooing . . . 25 "
Dyeing whiskers and mustaches, from 25 cts. to \$1.00.
He is always at his post, and I guarantee satisfaction with his work. 333-3m

RUFER'S HOTEL
AND
Restaurant.
(EUROPEAN PLAN.)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
ROOMS AT ONE DOLLAR A DAY

Fifth St. bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHIL. T. GERMAN, } Proprietors.
AMERICA WARDON, }
333-3m

JUST FROM THE EAST!

E. SMALL

with his mammoth stock of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS

Men & Boys Clothing!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, and LADIES' FURS.

Also the largest assortment of

PINE DRESS GOODS

Ever brought to this market, all of which he offers at lower prices than ever before.

Millinery Goods!

of every description are always kept on hand.

N. B.—The very highest market price will be paid for feathers, hides, dried fruit, furs &c.

\$15

THE INDIANAPOLIS SUN.

The leading INDEPENDENT REFORM WEEKLY political newspaper in the United States; the special advocate of the interests of Labor against Combined Capital; Legal Tender Paper Money as against Bank Issues and the Gold Basis Fallacy; and the Interchangeable Currency Bond as against the High Gold Interest Bond.

The SUN has a corps of able correspondents among the clearest and most profound thinkers of the country.

Masterpiece of the clearest solution, adapted to all classes of readers.

Terms, \$1.75 per year, postpaid. Sample copies sent free on application.

Address: INDIANAPOLIS SUN COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN P. TRACY & SON.

UNDERTAKERS,
HARTFORD, KY.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of wooden coffins, from the finest rose wood casket to the cheapest pine coffin.

All kinds of coffin trimmings constantly on hand and for sale.

Keep a fine hearse always ready to attend funerals.

Wagons and Buggies,

constantly on hand or made to order. Particular attention given to plow stock.

July 14, 1875.

MAUZY & HURT,

UNDERTAKERS,
Hartford, Kentucky.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of wooden coffins, burial cases and caskets at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

All kinds of coffin trimmings on hand and for sale cheaper than any house in town.

General Wood Workers.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of wood work, such as making and repairing wagons, buggies, &c., on short notice and at a good style and at as low prices as our Granger friends could ask.

We desire your patronage, and guarantee satisfaction.

MAUZY & HURT.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern.

The down train for Paducah leaves Louisville, daily except Sunday at 5:30 a. m. and arrives at

Cecilian Junction at	11:25 a. m.
Grayson Springs at	12:25 p. m.
Leitchfield at	12:37 "
Millwood at	1:15 "
Beaver Dam at	2:35 "
Rockport at	2:50 "
Owensboro Junction at	3:15 "
Greenville at	3:20 "
Nortonville Junction at	3:30 "
Paducah at	3:50 "

The up train for Louisville leaves Paducah daily except Sunday at 4 a. m. and arrives at

Nortonville Junction at	7:40 a. m.
Greenville at	8:55 "
Owensboro Junction at	9:15 "
Rockport at	9:45 "
Beaver Dam at	10:15 "
Leitchfield at	12:10 p. m.
Grayson Springs at	12:25 "
Big City at	12:45 "
Cecilian Junction at	1:15 "
Louisville at	4:35 "

Southern Express.

This train makes close connections at Nortonville with the St. Louis and Southwestern for Nashville, and passengers go on to the latter city without change of cars. Sleeping cars and reclining chairs on these trains.

Leaves Louisville at 6:00 p. m. and arrives at

Cecilian Junction at	8:30 p. m.
Leitchfield at	9:35 "
Grayson Springs at	10:15 "
Beaver Dam at	11:05 "
Rockport at	11:30 "
Owensboro Junction at	11:55 "
Nortonville at	12:00 "
Paducah at	4:45 "

Northern Express.

Leaves Paducah at 9:40 p. m. and arrives at

Nortonville at	1:40 a. m.
Greenville at	2:45 "
Owensboro Junction at	3:00 "
Beaver Dam at	3:45 "
Grayson Springs at	4:30 "
Leitchfield at	4:45 "
Cecilian Junction at	6:20 "
Louisville at	9:00 "

Hartford is connected with the railroad at Beaver Dam by stage line twice a day.

These trains connect with Elizabethville at Cecilian, with Owensboro at Owensboro Junction, and with Evansville, Henderson and Nashville at Nortonville.

D. F. WHITCOMB, Superintendent.

Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville.

The Mail and Accommodation trains are run by the following time-table:

Leaves	Mail.	Arrives
Owensboro at	6:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Sutherland's at	6:25 "	7:55 "
Crow's at	6:45 "	7:27 "
Lewis' at	6:55 "	7:16 "
Riley's at	7:00 "	7:04 "
Tichenor's at	7:10 "	6:55 "
Livermore D. at	7:20 "	6:45 "
Livermore at	7:25 "	6:40 "